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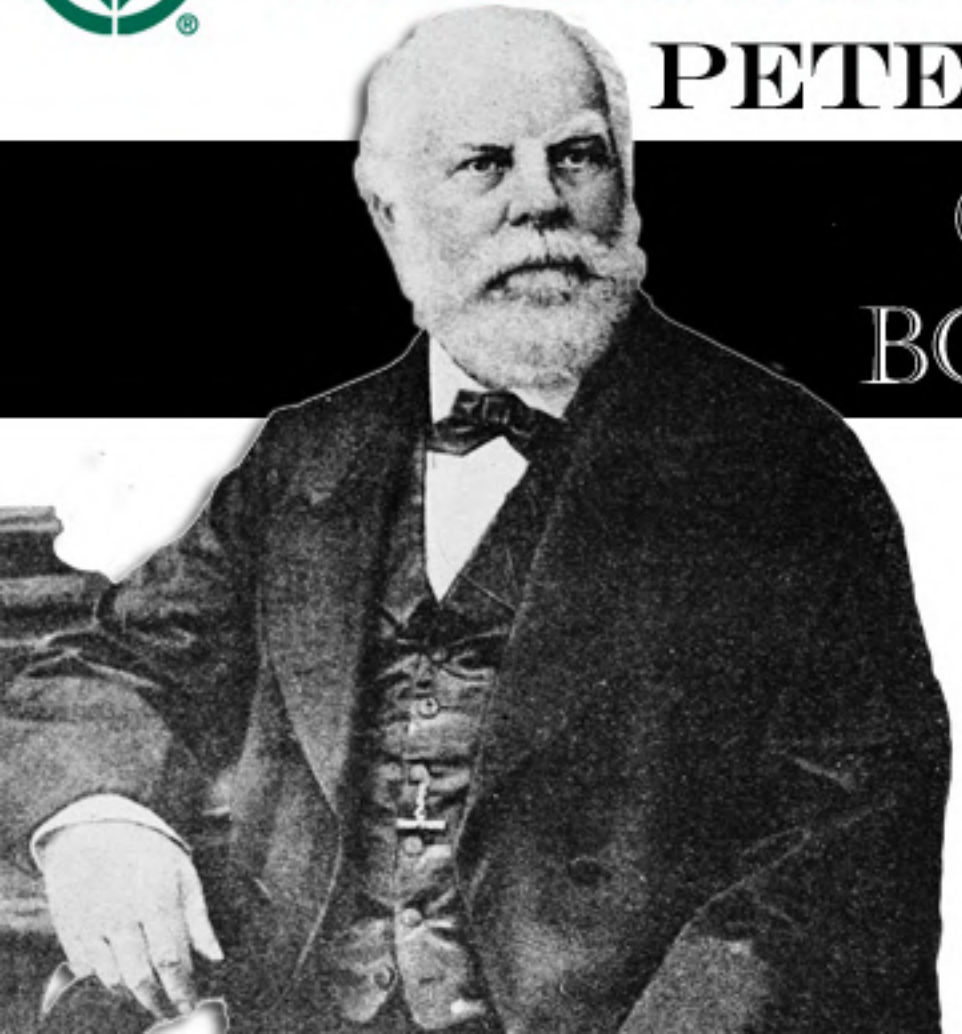

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21

Cassuta prismatica Ros! Mss.
Choi! Cass 182 t. 3. f. 2
& DC Prod IX 457

A very distinct species, one of the few without any scales, which though indicated in the figure is not mentioned in the text. The calyx is deep red, fully 2 lines long, sharply 5 angled the angles corresponding with the midrib of the short ovate acute sepals; cylindric corolla granular or papillose, long exserted, with short ovate obtuse granulate lobes, anthers sessile; ~~long~~ capillary styles (much longer than the ovary) shorter than the tube of corolla.

~~As~~ I have seen no fruit, but venture to class this species with Cuscuta in account of its close affinity to C. corymbosa.

A second specimen, is found in Haenke's Herbarium in the Bohem. Museum, Prag. also, as Pavon's, from Guayaquil.

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52

Cuscuta odontolepis n. sp.

caulibus tenuiter filiformibus; floribus breviter pedicellatis in glomerulos laxiores, demum decompositos crassos congestis; calycis nitidi campanulati profunde partiti lobis ovato triangulatis acutiusculis; tubo corollae profunde campanulatae aequantibus, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis acutis demum patulis reflexisve tubo vix brevioribus; antheris ovatis filamentis brevissime subulatis aequantibus; squamis late ovatis e tubi basi orientis ad medium adnatis, fauce fere attingentibus, versus apicem dentatis; stylis capillaribus ovario globoso-depresso multo longioribus ~~antheras fere attingentibus~~ e fauce vix exertis demum elongatis; capsula corolla marcescente involuta, calyptrulata, rite circumscissa ~~seminibus pauci~~

Near a deserted Rancho on rocky hill side in Arizona, on Amaranthus Sept. Chas Wright No 1624 (529). — ~~Clusters of~~ "Whole aspect very white" Clusters of the large and showy flowers ~~off at~~ last crowded, and more than 1 inch in diameter, flows. about 2½ l. long; — scales large, irregularly toothed towards the apex only; capsule ~~globose~~, readily opening towards the base by a small circular ~~hole~~ aperture; while C. corymbosa in all its forms opens by ~~a wide~~ stylar portion of disposition scarcely half as regular and with a wide in its largest diameter; a small linear hilum vertical or transverse ~~The~~ ~~I propose~~ this species ~~with some hesitation~~ as in ~~summer~~ general aspect ~~in the long and slender style~~ and some particulars approaches very nearly to C. Corymbosa but seems to be well distinguished by the characters above mentioned

the deeply divided calyx and corolla, with acute lobes, the form of the valves and of the capsule.

Though it is not impossible that intermediate forms may yet be found, which will oblige a future monographer to unite them. On the other hand the similarity to C. subinvolucrata which has decidedly bacciate capsules is so great that I ~~am almost inclined~~ to consider ~~this character taken from~~ the dehiscence of the capsule as of very slight importance. — one might be induced to rather doubt the importance of this character.

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Cuscuta xanthochortos Mart. in Hb.

Caulibus filiformibus intricatis, ~~glomeruliq~~ glomeruli globosis laxis ~~paucifloris umbelliformibus~~, pedicellis bracteis ovatis fultis ramosis

Caulibus filiformibus, intricatis glomerulis sphaericis ~~laxifloris~~ multifloris, bracteis ovatis, pedicellis ramosis, ultimis calyce ~~brevioribus~~ longioribus, campanulato profunde fisso brevioribus; lobis ovatis obtusis, basi subinstructis, margine saepe reflexis tubum corollae aequantibus s. superantibus; laciniis lanceolatis, acutiusculis ~~basi subinstructis~~ tubo ~~staminifero~~ multo longioribus, patentibus, reflexisve, basi subinstructis; antheris ~~ovato~~ oblongis filamentis subulato subbrevioribus; squamis late ovatis fimbriatis laciniis faciem excedentibus; ovariis capsulam dum dehiscentem ovarii ovato multo longioribus; capsula ~~ovata~~ circumdata conica, basi regulariter dehiscente.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande de San Pedro, Brazil, ~~Pattes~~ Joanno de Ste Bonbon! – Hb. Martius. – The specimen consists of an intricate mass of deep yellow stems, with few heads of flowers, just developing; only few half ripe ~~capsules~~ but already discussile capsules seen. This plant seems to be nearly allied to the next species, but is distinguished by the ~~larger~~ denser glomerules, larger flowers (1½–2 lines long), broad subinvolute ~~sharp~~ oblanceolate lobes etc. – Flowers in some flowers acutish in others almost obtuse, always elongated.

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before umbellate

C. partita Chami! Cuss. 188 t. 5. f 3

DC Prod IX. 460 — Brasilia, Blanchet! 3047, Gardner 2684 ✓ continued to Bolivia, Weddell 3483 & 3611; & extend ~~to the Coast of the~~ Venezuela, ~~Chamaraibe~~ Caracas, Friedrichsthal, 375. 6. Cymes, ~~bracts~~ ~~[illegible]~~ small, usually terminal, Kunth, & Curaçao flowers, ~~mostly~~ in compound ~~with orate~~ panicles cymes; usually glandulous and when dry dap red, filled with colouring matter, like C. Micrococca Mart; bracts ovate lanceolate, often crenulate; calyx deeply divided, lobes lanceolate, ovate; lobes of corolla of same shape, at last reflexed, with the points drawn; tube of corolla at last ventricose enveloping the capsule, ~~with~~ divided by 5 ~~[illegible]~~ grooves corresponding to the ~~5~~ adnate parts of the 5 stamens into ~~5~~ 5 separate ~~[illegible]~~ compartments as it were which correspond ~~with~~ the petals. ~~capsules~~ scales as long or shorter than the tube, styles ~~much~~ capillary longer than the globose ovary, subexserted, ~~often~~ wanting at last recurved; capsule very thin, hyaline; irregularly ~~[illegible]~~ with a wide opening seeds 0.5–0.6 l. c. long, vermiform, ovate oblong or ~~[illegible]~~ cylindrical where only ~~one~~ ~~on the seed~~ in a fully developed state; hilum ~~short~~ (oblong) linear in the form prominent in the latter transverse.

The specimens from Bolivia have larger flowers 1.½–1.¾ l. c. long, yellowish white or rose coloured and ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ saturated with colour, mult.

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25

Cusonia umbellata, H.B.K. / n. gen. sp. III. 121

DC Prod IX. 460. — ~~Forx.~~ C. parviflora Willd. Hb. no. 3163

This pretty ~~and well marked~~ species, ~~which~~ seems to have been unknown to all later botanists with the exception of Torrey who ~~Humboldt first~~ recognized it in a specimen collected ~~at the foot of the Rocky Mts. by~~ in New Mexico by James in Long's Expedition. it has ~~appeared~~ since turned up from a great many localities in north & south ~~of~~ the U. S. & Mex. from ~~Texas~~ New Mexico ~~through Mexico to~~ and also from the Andes, ~~& as it would appear to Brazil.~~ in western Mexico, in Brazil & forms has been collected which I can not ~~separate~~ specifically distinguish from the Mexican plant. — The flowers of this species are gathered in loose compound or fasciculated cymes, the ultimate divisions forming little umbels of 3–5 flowers, supported by a single (lanceolate) ovate bract; pedicels longer or shorter than the flowers, fl. 1½–2 l. long with the calyx a ~~very~~ compressed body, the triangular ovate lobes as long or longer than the shallow tube of the corolla, lanceolate, ~~elongated~~ narrowly acute, ~~usually~~ spreading or ~~at last~~ reflexed, scales small, oval, large, round, erect; styles ~~usually~~ longer than the ovary, the depressed ~~very~~ nearly of same length; ~~capsule~~ ovoid usually ~~covering~~ enveloping the small depressed ~~capsule~~ clavate 4 lobed capsule, which is ~~often~~ regularly ~~circumscissile~~, ~~and often~~ but often irregularly bursting; seeds ~~about~~ nearly all 4 developed 0.5–0.6 l. long, angular, oblique, with a very ~~short~~ thin hilum, almost reduced to a point. —

It is always found on low herbs, especially on Artemisia, also on Kallstroemia, Amaranthus, Abutilon, Acalypha, also on low Euphorbias ~~and~~ & others, ~~Alternanthera~~ ~~Hygrophila~~ ~~Proboscidea~~

Between Queretaro & Selamanca, Humboldt! Saltillo, Gregg! Camargo, Western Texas

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New Mexico and Arizona, Wright! 1627. 1636. 1639 (371. 510. 695), Bigelow! Schott! — South to Fendler! 659 foot of the Rocky Mts, Jamaica, Broomfield! ~~x Dr Hall Pecos~~ Pendie! —

Dr Hays found a species on the S. Pecos River, Arizona, on Sierra, with much denser inflorescence, greatly resembling a form of C. Californica on the same sierra plant which will be mentioned below, and mainly distinct by the broadly cordate, not truncate, calyx and the membranous capsule and the seeds.

In Brazil specimens of a Cassuta have been collected, which I can not but refer here. One of the ones found by Martius also on Potulaca.

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Var: B. ~~Desertícuscis~~ Desertorum

C. Desertorum Martius! Hl. — flowers smaller, on very pedicel' bracts, 1 l. c. long with lanceolate linear lacinia tapering and reduced to two lateral ~~dentate~~ toothed lobes; style shorter than as long as tube; scales small; the capsule exact but distinctly membranous with aperture small; seeds smaller, 0.4 in. Old seeds Portulaca and Chamisaria in the Province of Piauhy Brazil Martius! in the Province of Ceara ~~region~~ ~~Colony~~ also on Portulaca was collected by Gardner! 2425 which has (shorter ~~calyx~~ a longer tube) and with larger scales. —

+ Some ~~specimens~~ specimens from N Mexico show a tendency to papillose pubescence and one from Sonora Coulter! 1010 on Euphorbia ~~that~~ is with unusually small flowers (1 lin long) is quite papillose-scabrous.

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C. gracillima n. sp.

~~C. Umbellata, var.~~

~~Cuscuta~~ gracillima ~~n. sp.~~

~~calicibus tenuiter capillaceis~~, ; C. foetida ~~Hook~~ & Arn.! Bot. Beechey ~~304~~, not H.B.K. C. subtilis Chamisso! in Hb. C. Sidarum Liebman! in Hb. is distinguished by ~~its smaller flowers, with very long and narrow corolla~~ a compound inflorescence, ~~the innumerable~~ fasciculed capillary pedicells branching again and again and at last forming dense and intricate masses of flowers, sometimes over one inch thick and 2–3 inches long; flowers small, 1–1½ l. long, ~~slender~~ lobes of deeply bordered only ~~long~~ and rounded (herbaceous & corolla, flowers in ~~cymes~~ fasciculated glomerules, demum glomerulos, ~~Mexico~~ ~~efformates~~ congestis, Caulibus tenuissime capillaceis demum decoloribus; ~~floribus~~ pedicellis ~~filiformibus~~ ramosissimis multoties decompositis pedicellis ~~capillaceis~~, flore ~~plerique~~ gracili longioribus); ~~bractis lineari-lanceolatis~~ ~~floribus~~ demum ~~in glomer~~ ~~floribus~~ calyce turbinato lobis lanceolatis ~~acuminatis~~ saepe apice reflexis tubum corollae fere superantibus; laciniis (tubo multo longioribus, lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis) erectis apice saepe recurvis; staminibus laciniis superantibus, filamentis basi subulatis capillaceis, antheris ovatis; squamis lanceolatis fimbriatis ~~tubum~~ tubum excedentibus; ovario globoso uniloculari; stylis capillaceis longissimis, stigmatibus fere attingentibus; capsula corolla ~~mutata~~ adnata ~~magnitudine~~ dehiscente transverse ~~disruptus~~; seminibus lacunosis, lente colorantibus.

Synon.

Mexico, Mornay! in Hb. Delessert; Tepic, Mexico Beechey! in Hb. Hooker. The only species known to me with stamens longer than the lobes of the corolla; ~~[illegible]~~ distinguished also by the large & dense masses (in one specimen

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1 inch thick & 2–3 inches long) footed by the innumerable quantity of small slender & long pedicelled flowers. Pedicels bracted, but scarcely umbellate; mostly much longer than the flowers; these are 1/4–1/2 inches long; capsule ovoid; late & irregularly; interstyles aperture quite small; seeds mostly 2; ~~compressed~~, testicular, 0.5 lines long. slightly obliquely bean with a very short funiculus or obliquely [illegible], — closely allied to C. umbellata, specifically distinguished by the inflorescence, the testicular oblique, the smoothest seed; less important are the erect habit & long stamens.

~~Libmann~~ collected a form

Var. β. saccharata, C. Sidarum ~~Libmann~~ in Hb. bracteis pedicellis totaque flore pap. Closo-adspersis, staminibus, stylique brevioribus; seminibus minoribus. C. Sidarum Libm.! in Hb.

On the ~~Lancon~~ Rivière of Oaxaca, on different species of Sida, Libmann! in Hb. Hooker. — Inflorescence the same as in the species, flowers some smaller 1/4–1/3, but leaves shorter, stamens shorter, anthers orbicular; capsule ~~[illegible]~~ ~~regularly~~ [illegible]; seeds 0.4 l. long.

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Euphorbia leptantha n. sp.

caule capillaris, pedicellis capillaris bractea umbellato fasciculatis

(Bracteis ovatis acuminatis)

floribus 4-meris gracilibus; calyce ~~fere~~ cupulato hispido lobis triangulatis acutis

tubo corollae cylindrico ~~multo~~ dimidio brevioribus

laciniis lanceolatis acutis erecto-patentibus,

tubo multo brevioribus; filam. filiform cum

antheris ovatis brevioribus laciniis subaequantibus.

squamis ovatis dentato fimbriatis ~~multo~~ tubo multo

brevioribus; ovario (globoso) minute

stylis capillaribus longissimis ~~subaequantibus~~

~~fere subaequantibus~~

dimidio exsertis; capsula ~~corollae~~ basi hispidula

indurata, calyptrata; seminibus ~~subglobosis~~

triangulatis verrucosis. —

1849 no ~~Prairies of the~~ Western Texas, Ch. Wright!

522. Prairies of the Leona, the same! 1852.

No. 1639 mixed with C. umbellata — in both instances on Euphorbia albomarginata. — This is the only Euphorbia ~~which this fact I have found constantly~~ seen by me with, this fact constantly 4-parts flowers! — It has also more globose seeds than most other species. Flowers 2 – 2¼ l. long; pedicels longer, calyx ~~in all the~~ about ⅓ l. long; with the bracts ~~total~~ — all the parts short, cupulate, globose; tube ~~of the~~ corolla very slender, less exact, ~~seeds 0.4 l. long~~; corolla much longer than the capsule and contracted above it; capsule readily opening at base with a wide aperture; seeds ~~often~~ not globose 4, or less; 0.4 l. lg. — There may be petals many and there may be smooth forms, but I have not seen them;

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38

Cuscuta hyalina Roth. nov. spec. p. 100

non Wight nec Boissier

C. Arabica Wight Ic. t. 1371 non Kunze

C. oxypetala Boiss! Diag. or. II. 3. p. 130.

C. acutissima Buchinger! Mss. in Pl. Schimp.

This fine & delicate species of the tropical parts of the Eastern ~~Indies~~ extending into Abyssinia (Schimper) is certainly Roth's plant, the specimen with Kleyer's and Roth's own labels in the Herb. of Botan. Gardens of St Petersburg prove, though Roth speaks of scales which certainly never are present in his own as in all the other specimens of Kleyer of this plant examined by me. Nor is the usually uniform appearance of all the different species of Cuscuta remarkably uniform in appearance & I have seen any. Boissier already mentions that the capsules (irregularly bursts at base). It ~~have~~ has been doubtful whether it really ought to be classed ~~here~~ with Cuscuta in ~~and it may~~ whether it ~~it does not~~ readily falls off when perfectly ripe, simply but in all the specimens I have seen it rather adheres to the base and the calyx and ~~bracts~~ styles when some form is used. The very ~~proper~~ properly bilobed disepiment (with the triangular portion) remains at the end of the calyx & comes at the end of Cuscuta and unites this genus with the following or.

With C. Californica our species is very closely allied and indeed is difficult to distinguish from it; the texture of all the parts is thinner, semi-transparent and shining when dry; there is no trace of scales; the styles are ~~still thicker~~ more capitate; the capsule thinly dehiscent; the seeds ~~are~~ usually all four developed and triangular, flattened with the short almost oblong hilum perpendicular or transverse often in the same seeds capsule; both forms found in seeds from Kleyer, Stocks 478, Thompson & Hooker fil

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29

~~H. & K.~~

Cestrum obtusiflorum, ~~Humb. & Bompl. Kunth~~ Schlechtendal

~~n. gen. sp. III. 126.~~ ~~DC. Prod IX.~~

Humboldt's plant ~~from the Peruvian Andes~~ ~~not recognized by any botanist with~~ ~~seems to me~~ ~~represents a~~ is the type of a series of forms ~~which ex~~ spread over a great part of the globe. The inconspicuous little species of the Peruvian Andes was not ~~recognized by us~~ recognized in the ~~various~~ nor sought species ~~found~~ in widely distant ~~other~~ parts of the globe, ~~and apparently~~ which therefore received distinct specific appellations, and different ~~another~~ one, in different countries. They are all characterized by the (but very loosely) globose ~~cymes~~ inflorescence, the small (the cattle-poison plant) oval obtuse lobes of the corolla, the only (the depressed large or less ovoid capsule) subulate ~~ovoid~~ capsule with short ~~petals~~ styles, which soon after flowering swells considerably and leaves the corolla at base ~~burst~~ grown off, a large depressed almost naked capsule, with a very large ~~interlobular~~ pectinate of the big shape seeds mostly all developed. ~~oval, oblong~~ or c. & l. lay, oval oblong with a long and narrow perpendicular or transverse hilum, nearly about across the whole umbilicus. ~~The different~~ the capsule drops off the whole flower is usually ~~The different forms which I unite~~ differ ~~with their ~~[illegible]~~ species.~~

The only distinction which I can discover in the different forms ~~[illegible]~~ be here united lies in the shape and size of the scales.

Synopsis of the forms of C. obtusiflorum p. 465

a, Scales ~~[illegible]~~ or spatulate, smaller than the tube of the corolla

× Valey Var. vera from South America

XX Scales as large or larger than the tube all parts of the flower midstriated with glands ~~or warts~~ Var. glandulosa for the western and ~~the~~ South parts of North America

XXX. Lobes and lacinia broadly ovate, almost orbicular scales very large! var. Catesbaea for India.

6. Scales bifid and often very small
X. 5 parted usually very glandular flowers and scales small, the latter sometimes almost obliterated
var. australis for New Holland, China and ~~southern Europe~~

XXX flowers large and scales lobes of calyx narrower & longer var. Casaliana for Kashmir and Holy
XXXX Lobes of calyx large and scarcely carinate for Africa. (unites high up ~~above the base~~) var. Cordofana.

XX. flowers often 4 parted; tube glandulous, var. breviflora (in southern always) scarcely southern Europe

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Cuscuta chlorocarpa, Engelm.! in Gray Man. p. 350. ed. 2. p. 337. – C. Polygonorum, Engelm.! in Silliman. Journ. 43. p. 342 DC. Prod. IX 461, not Pesati.

† – Closely allied to the last, ~~differs~~ from ~~which it is~~ ~~distinguished~~ especially with the var. Breviflora ~~by~~ the with which it has in common the ~~dark~~ bright orange colour of stems, the globular inflorescence ~~the small flowers~~ ~~with~~ a comparatively large and deprest exsert capsule, and the short and thick style. ~~The lobes of the calyx or the corolla are rounded, thus of the calyx acutely so.~~ The principal differ from the last species is found in the acute lobes of calyx and corolla; flowers usually 4 parted scales small, bilobed, or often wanting consisting of small lateral teeth; in a specimen from Delaware sometimes entirely wanting; ovary large ~~exsert~~ deprest, filling ~~or exceeding~~ the shallow tube of the corolla; capsule comparatively large, thin membranaceous, of greenish yellowish ~~green~~ colour, whence the name which is substituted for ~~May~~ former one taken from the plants on which it frequently grows; seeds 0.8 lines long, oval compressed, scarcely angled; ~~with~~ brownish yellow rather ~~larger than~~ shorter than in the last species. It ~~has~~ may respectively ~~correspond~~ with ~~the var.~~ Breviflora of the last.

† ~~Not common in the United States~~ Along ponds and wet places mostly on different species of Polygonum and other plants of those genera most ~~also~~ Cephalanthus, Lycopus, some asters &c. Missouri Drummond! (no nro) ~~Engelm.~~ Lutheran Engelm.! Illinois Engelm.! Wisconsin Lapham! Lake county west shore Atkinson Bigelow! ~~with only one eastern locality~~

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Received these four only – Delaware, Tatnall!

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49. C. arvensis.

This ~~variable species~~ extends ~~from Canada~~ ~~North~~ ~~America~~ ~~Chesnut~~ usually (smaller) and hardly more compared than in the two last species; lobes of calyx very obtuse (or ~~mostly longer than the shallow tube~~ acute or mostly acuminate, reflexed and with the points reflexed; X scales very large deeply (Cornhill publicity, often longer than the tube. X short filaments subulate, anthers broadly oval or rounded styles rather slender as long ~~or longer than~~ as ovary or longer; capsule ~~comparatively deep~~ seeds 0.5 – 0.6 lines long, oval or rounded, with a rather short linear hilum (often oblique); The ~~difference in the shape and texture of the calyx~~

Different varieties may be characterized according to shape size and texture of the calyx.

Var. X. pentagona; C. pentagona Engelm. in Ill. Jour. 43 p. 340 t. 6, f. 22–24; De. Prod. IX. 461 C. arvensis, Boisgr. in Hb.; C. globularis, Nuttall! in Hb. – Calyx thin, and shining, lobes as long or longer than the shallow tube of the corolla, large, orbicular, ~~with~~ thin rounded forming 5 projecting angles; – Old fields or dry barren soil ~~from Va~~ on many different composition on other plants, sometimes also on shrubs; from Virginia, Ruger! Sullivant & Gray! to the Carolinas, Schweinitz! Boscc! Beyrich! Curtis! Ravenel! to Florida, Regel! 400 a & b.

A variety with shorter and stouter ~~Var. β.~~ microcalyx is the western form with calyx (lobes shorter than the tube), less distinctly angled at the commissures (on sold. Ark. in open woods etc.) – ~~Illinois~~ On dry hilly soil, Canterbury Illinois, Geyer! Wislizenus! Texas! Riehl! Nebraska, Hayden!

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Lake county west of Athens, Bigelow.

Var. β. verrucosa, C. verrucosa, Engelm. l. c. p. 241 t. 6. f. 25; DC. Prod. 11. 461. — Calyx shorter than the ~~deeply~~ more campanulate tube; flesh & glandular-verrucose, — Dry prairies, often on Petalostemon, but also among other plants; prairies; Texas, Drummond! III. 247, Lindheimer! 127. Northern Mexico, Berlandier! 2457, to San Luis Potosi, the same! without nro. and Parras Gregg! — Lindheimer's nro ~~247~~ 473 is an intermediate form between this and var. pentagona, and a few specimens of the following ~~variety~~ are mixed with it.

Var γ. pubescens: pedicels and all parts of the flower, or only the ovary and the ~~capsule~~ papillose-pubescent — Western Texas, ~~Wright!~~ Lindheimer! Wright! 1635 (574). — Wright's 519 and 523 (coll. 1849) form a transition between this and the last variety, having the calyx of the former and the capsule of the pubescent.

Var. δ. calycina: ~~calyx capulate, large lobes~~ inflorescence of more compact flowers with larger ~~[illegible]~~ of large capulate calyx not angled, (sometimes are lobes usually longer than the tube; ~~triangular lobes of~~ ~~lobes of corolla as long as tube (not longer than the tube~~ ~~corolla broad, acute, spreading,~~) lobes of corolla broader and shorter, the other forms as long as the tube; — Texas ~~on wet prairies~~ Lindheimer! 126 (a form ~~with flowers~~ of wet prairies, smaller flowers, nearer var. R. pentagona); the same! 864 (both on ~~Dalea~~ Kuntheria, Wright!); Matagorda, Prof. Richard! 114, in Hb. Mus. Flor. & Hb. Fauché (now in Hb. Boissier); Lake Ketchawan, Drummond! Oregon, Geyer! 674 spec. — Brazil, different from this by — Eschscholtz! — Hb. Ledebour; Gardner! 6068 (in part); C. decora has also been distributed under this number); The Brazilian specimens have ~~short~~ slender & in fr. subulate styles & Gardner's with shorter, smaller calyx.

42

Cuscuta trichostyla n. sp.

caule filiformi; floribus breviter pedicellatis, bracteis ovatis obtusis suffultis ~~in cymulas~~ ramosas subglobosas congestis; calycis cupulati fere ad basin ~~divisi~~ lobis ovatis obtusis obtuse bifidis basi inclinatis ~~extrorsum curvatis s. vermoso-cristatis~~, corollae (compunctim sub tubum) aequalibus s. ~~in longiores~~ separatis; laciniis ~~demum patentibus~~ ovatis obtusis, tubo aequilongis demum patentibus reflexisve; antheris ovatis ~~subito~~ filiformibus (brevissime subulatis) aequantibus, squamis late ovatis, ~~tubum aequantibus~~ fimbriatis ~~tubum fere aequantibus~~ inrarius ~~fuscum~~ stylis capillaribus ovario depressogloboso multo longioribus, e tubo vix exsertis.

Panama, Tweedie! (in H.K. Hooker); Santarem, Spruce! 1854; (ex stylis). Unfortunately none of the specimens bearing in fruit ~~and~~ it must remain doubtful whether I ~~placed~~ was justified in placing this species ~~correctly here~~, where ~~however the other characters seem~~ to

whether I was justified in assigning to this species the place which analogy seems to indicate for it. The large inclinate calyx, the slender styles and ~~the~~ especially the branching inflorescence distinguish it from C. obtusiflora; the inflorescence, the ovary and the styles from C. vermosa and from C. Gronovii; flowers 1¾–2 lines long; x the lobes of calyx in the Panama specimen ~~erenate~~ vermoose-cristate, in the other smooth, thin and shining; scales in the former longer than the tube, in the other broader and shorter.

x "White, with a strong odor of Hawthorn" Spruce!

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C. gymnocarpa n. sp.

caulibus filiformibus; floribus breviter pedicellatis umbellato-glomeratis; calycis lobis ovatis s. obovatis obtusissimis nitidis tubum corollae aequantibus; laciniis ~~tri~~ angustis acutis erectis seu deinde subreconvolutis, tubo aequilongis; antheris ovato-obovatis filamentum brevem subulatum aequantibus ~~laciniis corollae multo~~; squamis tenuissimis late ovatis, ~~filam~~ fimbriatis faucem attingentibus; stylis tenuissimis ovarium depressum aequantibus, sub capsulam globosam depressam e corolla reductis; longe exsertam divaricatis; semibus oblique ovatis, tenuibus, tenuissime sub lente reticulatis. — C. Sandwicensis, var. Mimosae Hook fil in Lin Transact. XX. p. 205.

James Island of the Gallopagos group, in immense abundance on Mimosa bushes, Ch Darwin! in H. Hooker. — Flowers small abt ¼ l. long, apply ¼–½ l. diam.* seeds c. 6. l. long plump, very smooth, with of very thin texture; lobes of calyx short obly cin (hitherto very purplish) Much more closely allied with C. anvensis is the with C. Sandwichiana; the short broad and very acute lobes of the corolla and the very slender and at last overly divaricate styles (nearly longitud or about twice) distinguish it from both. and ~~the pre~~ moreover, ~~beauty~~, the presence of scales (and the inflated apple) from the latter.

* with small interstylar aperture.

‡ in the only specimen extant light yellowish brown

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C. Sandwichiana Chamis. Cat. 184

t. 5 f. 4 DC Prod IX 458. — Inflorescence a compound ~~and branching~~ cyme; flowers pedicelled, 1–1½ lines long; ¶ lobes of calyx ovat, acutish, lobes of corolla acute, reflexed, or ~~off~~ sometimes obtusish, ~~off~~ reflexed, but usually at last adpressed to the top of the capsule which for the greater part is ~~entirely~~ enveloped by the corolla; anth ~~ovat probably~~ ovat; notch of scales with small capsule 1¾–2 l. short, with small almost ovules; interstyle apiculate; styles short the in the last species ~~subexert~~ somewhat divaricate or capsule; seeds unusually large 0.8–1.0 lines long ~~strongly~~ ~~dark br~~ ‡ verrucose reticulate, triangular ovate, hilum somewhat oblong but not rostrate (oblong linear), short, perpendicular on a comparatively small regularly circular aril. —

(‡ in all the species except dark brown)

Sandwich Islands, apparently ~~common on all the islands~~ and the only species occurring there — mostly on herbaceous plants and shrubs;

¶ of their membranous texture; only in Menzies' specimen in Hb. Banks I find ~~the whole flower covered~~ all the parts of the flower both covered with glands

Menzies! Eschscholtz! Gaudichaud, Matthews Stewart, Maximowicz 57 Remy 424. —

flowers ‖ flores pellide ochroei, anth lutei (Max

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Cuscuta acuta n. sp. (flore brunneo)

caulibus subcapillaribus; ~~floribus~~ pedicellis ~~bracteis~~ ~~conspicuis~~ ovatis acutis suffalbis; ~~fis~~ cymis ~~numerosis~~ compositis laxifloris ~~subglobosis congestis~~ umbellulas mentientibus; ~~congestis~~ ~~& calycis~~ late campanulati ~~laxi~~ membranacei lobis triangulatis acutis s. cuspidatis tubum corollae campanulati superantibus; laciniis tubo longioribus lanceolatis acutatis erectis s. subpatentibus; ~~filam~~ antheris oblongo-linearibus filamentis subulatis ~~subaequilongis~~ ~~perangustis longis~~ (subbrevioribus); squamis ovato-spatulatis longe adnatis fauce attingentibus, versus apicem crispis s. subrotatis; stylis capillaribus ovario duratis s. globosis acquilongis; capsula tenuissima corollae indurata ad basin persistentibus ~~supra medium~~ ~~fere tota~~ indehiscente; stylis e basi lata subulatis ~~crassiusculis~~ ~~tuberculatis~~ apiculatis coronata; seminibus ~~2-4~~ ~~pulchre~~ lenticulari-compresso-reticulatis.

Chatham Island of the Gallopagos group, mostly on ~~Lagenarias~~ comm. ~~both~~ on low ~~herbaceous~~ & Crotalaria & also ~~&~~ on trees, Parkinson & Menzies, hanging down in many festoons, Andersson! — the spec. ex. Kew adhering to a low Crotalaria. Closely allied to ~~the other two~~ the two other ~~both other~~ Pac. fil. species ~~above~~ ~~mentioned~~ just described, distinguished from ~~C. fil.~~ ~~which~~ both by the very acute lobes of calyx and corolla and ~~from the last~~ the subulate styles; ~~and~~ moreover from C. sandwichiana by the scales, from C. gymnocarpa by the ~~coloured~~ capsule and the short styles. — * max. diam. flowers 1-1¼ line long; ~~lobes of corolla about 1 line dia.~~ scales adnate ¾ ~~for the first half of the length, apex~~; crenulate on the sides, fringed ~~at the apex~~ only above; ~~the~~ interstyle aperture large, forming a transverse slit; capsule ~~about 1 line~~ in diameter; seeds only ~~0.5 line~~ long, dark brown in the specimen before me, and strongly reticulate,

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perhaps not perfectly ripe; hilum short, oblong-linear, perpendicular or oblique.—

from C. aculeatiflora of the mountains of the neighboring territories, it is distinguished by the barren capsules etc., & from C. umbellata by the sam chartaceous, by the inflorescence etc.—

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XXX

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